



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office  
Species Account  
PRESIDIO MANZANITA  
*Arctostaphylos hookeri ravenii*



**CLASSIFICATION:** Endangered  
Federal Register Notice 44:61911; October 26, 1979  
[http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/federal\\_register/fr343.pdf](http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/federal_register/fr343.pdf)  
(286 KB) (Listed under the name Raven's manzanita)

**STATE LISTING STATUS AND CNPS CODE:**  
This species was listed as endangered by the California Department of Fish and Game in November 1978. The California Native Plant Society has placed it on List 1B (rare or endangered throughout its range).

**CRITICAL HABITAT:** None designated

**RECOVERY PLAN:** Recovery Plan for Coastal Plants of the Northern San Francisco Peninsula  
[http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery\\_plan/031006.pdf](http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/031006.pdf)

**5-YEAR REVIEW:** None



Presidio Manzanita  
Jo-Ann Ordano  
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Presidio Manzanita  
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**DESCRIPTION:**

Presidio manzanita (also known as Raven's Manzanita) is a prostrate to ascending evergreen shrub in the heath family (Ericaceae). It was reported to grow less than 60 centimeters (2 feet) tall in historic inland, but the single wild plant today grows nearly prostrate on an exposed coastal site.

Presidio manzanita's leathery, evergreen, round to round-elliptic leaves are 1 to 2 centimeters (0.3 to 0.7 inch) long, and are isofacial (have the same type of surface on both sides).

Flowers are urn-shaped to round, with five-lobed white to pinkish corollas 4 to 5 millimeters (about 0.25 inch) long. Flowers appear from mid-winter (in mild winters) to mid-spring.

Fruits are tan or brownish, round, and berry-like with thick pulp, containing 2 to 10 stony seeds. The flower stalks are densely covered with fine woolly hairs. Prostrate stems in prolonged contact with the ground are reported to develop roots.

Key distinguishing characteristics of this taxon, based on the single surviving individual plant, are the combination of prostrate juvenile growth habit, round to round-elliptic isofacial leaves, and small flowers and fruits.

See Jepson Manual, below, for a detailed description of the species.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

Historically known from scattered sites on serpentine or related soils on the San Francisco Peninsula from Fort Point in the north to Mount Davidson in the south. Of the historic sites, only one, supporting only one plant, occurs within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Cuttings from this plant have been propagated in the vicinity.

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Quads: San Francisco South (448B)\* 3712264, San Francisco North (466C) 3712274 (\*Presumed extirpated)

#### THREATS:

Current threats to its survival are partly due to inherent risks associated with the extreme reduction in population size to a single clone (genetic individual), and partly due to external threats. External threats include fire, landslides, accidental injury by road maintenance or vegetation management activities, and vandalism.

#### REFERENCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

##### [General references about California plants](#)

[www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/plant\\_spp\\_accts/plant\\_references.htm](http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/plant_spp_accts/plant_references.htm)

[The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California](#). This is the standard reference about California plants. The Manual is available in an [online version](#). See also the [Jepson Online Interchange](#) for updates.

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